The People's Korea

No. 1,165 EVERY SATURDAY OCTOBER 29, 1983 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00)

RECEIVED
SERIALS DIVISION
NOV 4 1983
PROPERTY OF
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

Pyongyang Charges Chon Du Hwan with Masterminding Rangoon Bombing

By Kim Jong Myong
Special to The People's Korea

Pyongyang on October 18 blamed the Chon Du Hwan junta for the bombing at the Martyrs' Mausoleum in Rangoon, Burma that killed 21 people, including four south Korean "cabinet members."

Rodong Sinmun, organ paper of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in the October 18 commentary, presented various contradictions in charges cited by the south Korean authorities that the October 9 Rangoon bombing was the work of "north Koreans" and concluded Chon Du Hwan to be a mastermind of the Rangoon incident. (See full text of Rodong Sinmun commentary on page 8)

Meanwhile, The Times of London said that Pyongyang would unlikely to jeopardize its friendship with the Rangoon government "in such a way" and that "The bombing incident will reinforce the strident anti-communism of the 'Government' in south Korea and will probably lead to a further tightening of political control." (Times, Oct. 12, 1983)

The Hong Kong-based Far Eastern Economic Review implied that the incident is advantageous to Chon who has faced a series of financial scandals and widening anti-"government" student demonstrations, "to consolidate the country behind his leadership, focusing people's minds on the alleged role of North Korea." (Review, Oct. 20, 1983)

Charges Pyongyang Soon After Bombing without Any Evidence

Pyongyang's most authoritative paper said that the south Korean authorities, including Chon Du Hwan himself, alleged that the explosion in Rangoon was the work of the north when the Burmese authorities themselves have not yet made any official announcement on the incident.

"... why only the Chon Du Hwan group, from the moment the incident occurred, has been carrying on a frantic anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign without any ground, when no clarification has yet been given to the incident," said Rodong Sinmun firstly.

After the Oct. 9 incident Chon Du Hwan immediately canceled his trip and returned to Seoul where he wasted no time in assigning blame to Pyongyang.

South Korean culture-information "minister" Li Jin Hie said, "This incident shows the true character of the north Korean regime..."

The charge was made following an emergency "cabinet" meeting held on the night of October 9.

Later, south Korean officials admitted the charge was based not on evidence.

It is childish that a man who calls himself "president" or "head of state" and officials of a "government" charge somebody without coming up with any material evidence.

Why Was Chon Lucky To Be Alive?

The paper said that it had been agreed upon with the Burmese side to go to the National Cemetery directly from the Rangoon Airport on October 8, but he postponed this till October 9 without any specific reason.

The day when the explosion occurred, Chon Du Hwan made all his official suit members go first to the cemetery and sent the south Korean ambassador to Burma there making those who assembled in the cemetery mistake it for his arrival and blow even the bugle for the repose of the deceased announcing the opening of the ceremony.

"Then, how had he arbitrarily changed the date of the visit to the cemetery agreed upon with the state authorities of Burma and he alone remained behind on the day of visit, sending there the puppet ambassador at the hour when he should have appeared there," asked the October 18 Rodong Sinmun commentary.

The paper urged, "Does this not tell us that it was not a chance luck of traitor Chon Du Hwan, but he had known about the incident beforehand."

Why Do Those Who Should Take Responsibility Stay On Jobs?

On October 14, Chon Du Hwan announced a new cabinet to fill a vacuum left by the Burma bombing.

Strange enough, Chon Du Hwan retained Lo Shin Yong, director of the the agency for national security planning (former KCIA), and Chang Se Dong, director of the presidential security force, who should naturally resign in connection with the Rangoon incident.

"... he (Chon) left at their posts the 'director of the agency for national security planning' and the 'chief guard secretary of Chongwadae (Blue House)' who are most responsible for the incident, claiming that they 'are not responsible', while dismissing the puppet prime minister and many other vassals.

"This makes it self-evident that traitor Chon Du Hwan dared not call to account the 'director of the agency for national security planning' and the chief guard secretary' with whom he had plotted the incident," argued Rodong Sinmun.

One-Sided Reports from Seoul's Investigation Team

Seoul formed a "special investigation group" and sent it to Burma under the pretext of probing into the "truth."

Alledged evidences to link the Rangoon bombing to Pyongyang were produced by south Korean investigators.

Yomiuri Shimbun, a Japanese paper, which has the largest circulation in the world, said that the Burmese government gave a warning to the south Korean authorities that Seoul should not publish arbitrary and one-sided reports in con-

(Continued on page 5)

Ethiopian Leader Visits Korea; Treaty, Agreement Signed

Talks were held between President Kim Il Sung and Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam on October 19. (KCNA Radiophoto)

The Oct.-17-23 visit of Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam to Korea ended with the signing of a treaty of friendship and cooperation and a general agreement on economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between Korea and Ethiopia.

Without commenting on the Rangoon incident, President Kim Il Sung in his banquet speech stressed the need for an early convocation of a South-South summit conference.

South-South cooperation among the developing countries will serve to "make the whole world independent," said the DPRK President.

His remarks came in a speech he made at the banquet arranged on the evening of Oct. 17 in honour of Mr. Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, who arrived in Pyongyang on Oct. 17 for an official goodwill state visit at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

The Ethiopian leader also serves as the Chairman of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia.

President Kim Il Sung in the Oct. 17 banquet speech said, "In order to prevent the danger of a new war and safeguard universal peace, all the anti-imperialist independent forces and peace-loving forces the world over should be united firmly to check and frustrate the imperialists' attempt of isolation and war and make the whole world independent. (See banquet speeches on page 2)

Mr. Mengists Haile Mariam said, "... at present we are exerting every effort to lay the material and technical bases for our transition to socialism."

"Its (DPRK's) efforts to build socialism have produced the material and spiritual conditions for its people who are proceeding along the parth towards communism. This in itself is an exemplary achievement for othe developing countries," said the Ethiopian leader. President Kim Il Sung had talks with Mr. Mengistu Haile Mariam on Oct. 19.

S. Koreans, Americans Heighten Mil. Tensions

In the wake of the Oct. 9 bombing in Rangoon, the United States and south Korea have been involved in provocative military actions.

U.S. and south Korean troops and police forces have been on an "emergency alert" and a large-scale military exercise dubbed "Sangyong (Two Dragons) '83" began on Oct. 16, involving 20,000 reservists, called Homeland Reserve Forces.

The following is a round-up of a series of military actions conducted by U.S. and south Korea recently:

- At around 23 hours 43 minutes, October 13, over 10 south Korean army soldiers intruded into the portion of the DPRK side of the Demilitarized Zone east of Marker No. 0880 of the Military Demarcation Line and made the armed attack of firing more than 500 rounds of ammunition at a post of the DPRK;
- From around 8 hours 50 minutes on October 14 south Korean army soldiers brought several 90 mm recoilless guns and installed them at the post about 350 metres southeast of the MDL Marker No. 1055 in the eastern sector of the front and took a firing posture against the Pyonyang side. They introduced heavy weapons in the central and western sectors of the front, too;
- At around 12:20 on Oct. 14 they installed a 12.7 mm machinegun at a post about 400 metres south of MDL Marker No. 0655 and took a firing posture against the DPRK side. Earlier, at around 09:05, they brought a large-calibre machinegun to the post about 100 metres south of MDL Marker No. 0110 in the western sector of the front;
- The U.S. army soldiers introduced automatic weapons into a post in the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom on Oct. 14;
- At around 10 hours 10 minutes on October 17 the south Korean army soldiers fired many precision shots from automatic weapons at a DPRK post from a point nearly 900 metres southeast of MDL Marker No. 0924;
- The south Koreans infiltrated two high-speed boats into the territorial waters off Changsan Cape on the west coast of the DPRK between 05:05 and 05:20 on October 17;
- At around 13 hours and 13 hours 28 minutes on October 17, the Americans infiltrated an SR-71 spy plane into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong and into the sky above the territorial waters south of the Kangryong Peninsula on the western coast;
- From around 10 hours 37 minutes to around 44 minutes on October 18, the United States sent an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong of the DPRK to fly up to the sky above the territorial waters east of Sonbong county, north Hamgyong Province;
- At around 16:00 October 18 the south Koreans fired several bullets from an automatic weapon at a

(Continued on page 7)

Very Urgent to Convene S-S Summit Conference As Soon As Possible

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet on Oct. 17 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of Mr. Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, Chairman of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, on an official goodwill state visit to the DPRK, and made a speech.

Follows the full text of his speech:

Esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam,
Dear guests from socialist Ethiopia,
Comrades and friends,

Very delighted to meet Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the outstanding leader of the Ethiopian revolution, as our intimate friend and brother, I warmly welcome you, esteemed Comrade Chairman, on a visit to our country on behalf of our Party, Government and people and on my own.

Though I already had my first meeting with you in Beograd in 1980, I had no time for a talk then. However, I am really happy and cannot repress my joy at having met you Comrade Chairman again today, sharing our friendship and deepening our intimacy.

Korea and socialist Ethiopia are both developing countries and newly-emerging countries that are advancing vigorously along the road of socialism, adhering to the principles of independence against imperialism and non-alignment.

Your current visit to our country will not only mark an epoch-making event in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries but also contribute to strengthening solidarity and cooperation among all the newly-emerging countries and accelerating the cause of independence against imperialism.

Mutual contacts and visits between the leaders of the newly-emerging countries are very beneficial and essential in the light of the present situation.

The present world situation is more tense and complicated than ever before due to the U.S.-led imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and war.

While raising clamours against socialist countries, the imperialists evoke disputes and conflicts by dividing and alienating the newly-emerging countries in Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Central America, and disturb peace and daily increase the danger of a new world war by committing direct armed interventions.

In order to prevent the danger of a new war and safeguard universal peace, all the anti-imperialist independent forces and peace-loving forces the world over should be united firmly to check and frustrate the imperialists' acts of aggression and war and make the whole world independent.

What is important in the struggle to make the whole world independent is that all the developing countries should make strenuous efforts to realize South-South cooperation.

The imperialists are stubbornly rejecting the unanimous demand of the developing countries for the establishment of a new international economic order and continuously imposing the old international economic order, thus driving these countries ever more deeply into the economic crisis and poverty; this constitutes a major factor that hampers the progress of mankind and threatens peace.

All the facts show that the solution to this serious problem facing the world now does not lie in the so-called "south-north cooperation", but in strengthening cooperation among the developing countries and that to this end, it is very urgent to convene South-South summit conference as soon as possible.

It is my view that our current meeting is of practical significance in maturing South-South cooperation.

It is an irresistible trend of our time that the newly-emerging countries adhere to *chajusong* and realize the noble idea of mutual cooperation. This is a source of the great power of the anti-imperialist independent forces.

In Ethiopia, the popular revolution against monarchism emerged victorious under the leadership of esteemed Comrade Chairman, opening up a new era for its independent development. This exerted a great inspiring influence on the cause of complete liberation of Africa.

We highly appreciate and warmly congratulate the Ethiopian people who, under the banner of socialism, are successfully implementing the complicated and difficult tasks of going over to socialism while smashing the old feudalistic and capitalist order in the African Continent, and are making great progress in their endeavours to establish a people's democratic state which will ensure the people a stabilized life and national prosperity. Particularly, the work of organizing the party of the working people is at its final stage in socialist Ethiopia, and the Ethiopian people will soon have the vanguard organization of revolution, a true representative of their interests. This is a valuable success which is of epoch-making significance in the development of the Ethiopian revolution.

We fully support the Ethiopian people in their gallant struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and racism, to consolidate their revolutionary achievements already gained and to create a new life, in unity with the peoples of all the socialist, non-aligned and other newly-emerging countries. We are convinced that they will bring about a new brilliant success in their work for implementing the decisions adopted at the 2nd Congress of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

Today socialist Ethiopia, a chair-state of the organization of African Unity, is striving for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

In order to subjugate African countries again, the imperialists, colonialists and racists are indulged in the plots for division and alienation in all parts of the African Continent and resort to every cunning trick to undermine the OAU.

The 19th Summit Conference of the OAU held in Addis Ababa in June last reaffirmed that no splitting and subversive attempts of the enemy can ever demolish the OAU.

The imperialists and colonialists must stop their plots of aggression and interference against Africa and the African issues must be settled by the African people themselves in accordance with the charter of the Organization of African Unity.

We hold that in Southern Africa, the cursed racial discrimination and apartheid of the racist clique must be abolished, and the independence of Namibia and the liberation of the South African people be attained without delay, and express our firm solidarity for the just cause of all the African people to realize the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, fight on stoutly to build a new world, independent and peaceful, free from all sorts of domination and subjugation, in firm unity with the peoples of socialist and non-aligned countries including socialist Ethiopia and all progressive people throughout the world.

Esteemed Comrade Chairman,

Your visit to our country constitutes a great support and encouragement to our people in their struggle to oppose the daily-growing new war provocations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, and build socialism and reunify the country in an independent and peaceful way.

Our two peoples are linked with the ties of brotherly friendship, with the common goal of struggle for independence, sovereignty and socialism.

On this occasion overflowing with cordial atmosphere of greeting close comrade-in-arms' stand together on the common front for independence against imperialism, may I propose a toast:

To the militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Ethiopia,

To the prosperity of socialist Ethiopia,

To the solidarity among the world people advocating *chajusong*,

To the good health of esteemed Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam,

To the health of all guests from socialist Ethiopia, and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Korea's Efforts to Build Socialism Have Produced Material, Spiritual Conditions for Its People

Speech of Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam

Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, Chairman of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, made a speech at a banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung.

Follows his speech:

Comrade Kim Il Sung,
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,
Comrades,

At the very outset, I would like to express, on behalf of the people and Government of socialist Ethiopia, the comrades accompanying me and on my own behalf, deep appreciation for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to us by the Korean people and Government, specially by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, from the very moment of our arrival in this beautiful and great country. We take it as a confirmation of revolutionary solidarity and support of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the people of socialist Ethiopia and their revolutions.

It is also with great pleasure that I express my appreciation for the generous remarks made this evening by Comrade President Kim Il Sung with regard to revolutionary Ethiopia and its people. Such sentiments can only emerge from genuine friendship.

While democratic Korea and revolutionary Ethiopia are geographically very far from each other, the number of Ethiopians who are well acquainted with the history, culture, the anti-imperialist struggle and stand of the Korean people are quite considerable. The friendly relation between Ethiopia and democratic Korea which has developed as a result of the opportunities created by the advent of the Ethiopian revolution has enabled us to be more closely acquainted. Although this is our first visit, we believe it would help lay a strong foundation for strengthening the relations and co-operation between our two countries, as well as broaden and deepen their friendship and solidarity to their mutual desire.

By crushing colonialist and imperialist invasion and encirclement, particularly those of Japanese militarists and American imperialism, the heroic and freedom-loving people of Korea, under the leadership of its beloved revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, has registered an exemplary history of struggle worth emulating by others.

Courageous leadership and the arduous efforts of its people have enabled democratic Korea to achieve a high level of political, economic, social and cultural development by freeing itself from imperialist oppression and exploitation as well as backwardness. Its efforts to build socialism have produced the material and spiritual conditions for its people who are proceeding along the path towards communism. This in itself is an exemplary achievement for other developing countries.

Comrade Kim Il Sung,

As you may recall, the people of Ethiopia have, over the centuries, waged a bitter struggle against invaders, expansionists, colonialists and imperialists, thereby preserving their national independence, unity and honour. However, oppression and exploitation under the yoke of an archaic feudal system and neo-colonialism has relegated them to hunger, disease, ignorance and backwardness.

Nevertheless, as the downfall of exploiters and the victory of the oppressed is a fact of history, it is now nine years since the explosion of the 1974 revolution shattered the feudo-bourgeois order.

Having demolished the reactionary order, the Ethiopian people has won for itself considerable democratic rights. As a result of the nationalization and transfer of rural land to public ownership, 85 percent of the peasantry, who were landless tenants, are now owners of the land they till and sole beneficiaries of their labour. They have laid a solid basis for building socialism in the rural areas by organizing themselves in producers associations and collective co-operatives.

(Continued on page 3)

By Katamura Eiju

— The Democratic People's Republic of Korea —

Juche Society, a Healthy Society Where All People Make Efforts (3)

Evening in Pyongyang — Lively Students

Evening comes late in a country, in which everybody has a job. The sun, indeed, sets late in summer in the DPRK . . . .

A young mother may have taken her baby from a day nursery on her way home. She is carrying her baby on her back. She hurries home, carrying a cookpot which looks like a steaming pot with a handle. She may also have received it at "a dish shop." (In the DPRK, all places which make something are called "shops." Therefore, a dish shop is a daily dish store.) She draws long shadow. Children wearing red neckerchieves come marching in lines, singing songs in a loud voice. They are full of vitality. They have left schools in groups, after extracurricular activities.

In the DPRK, students leave schools about this time of day. There are two reasons for this. There, all people work except for the sick. So, children are door key children. The adults have to look after them, so that they behave after school. Various circle activities at school are part of the measures for the purpose.

The other is education itself. The principle of education in the DPRK may be summed up in following three points. Firstly, education aims to develop students' independence and creativity. Cramming education is unthinkable there. Secondly, it aims to link theoretical with practical education. The organic unity of theory and practice (unity in life) is achieved as follows: to give lessons in the morning, to check it through experiments and practice in the afternoon and to acquire personal proficiency in it. For example, if a student learns the theory of internal combustion engines in the morning, he tries to operate an automobile engine or take lessons in driving a car or a tractor in the afternoon. (Children acquire one or more technique till they graduate from senior middle schools.) Or, if a student learn the theory of hydroelectric power in the morning, he goes to students' culture palace in its district in the afternoon and uses a model of hydroelectric power station and light on an electric bulb.

Many teachers are needed for this. In the school I visited, teachers are divided into three group. One was a group in charge of theoretical lessons in the morning. Another was a group to give experimental lessons in the afternoon and the third group was to guide circle activities in art and physical training. Although the school education is indeed organized in this sophisticated way, there is a reason for taking care of children who will be the next generation and for paying special attention to their education. But this is a natural result of an outlook on civilization that man is the most precious being. I am sure that a society based on such values is a truly rich society. In some countries, students do violence to teachers and teachers do violence to students, by using edged tools. There are distorted societies characterized by such violence in the world. I think we cannot regard such societies as rich societies, even if they are flooded with cars.

The third of the education principles of the DPRK, is the importance attached to circle activities in social education. Students, also, play an active part in circle activities in work places and art, physical culture and sanitation circle activities at factories and enterprises from primary school pupils to senior middle school and university students.

Chunghwa was typical farm village which is located to the south of Pyongyang. But today, it is Chunghwa-up (a town), Chunghwa county, Pyongyang city. (Pyongyang city consists of 19 districts and 3 counties.) There we saw corns planted closely on red clay soil and fine crops of rice on the paddies.

We met children at Chunghwa senior middle school which was sited on a hill. About 50 children, who looked healthy, gathered with various kinds of musical instruments in their hands as in an orchestra. The musical instruments, including a violin, a cello and a contrabass, were given national names. We heard that students from 12 — 13 to 16 — 17 years old each master some kind of wind or string instruments. Indeed, the concert which began with "The Song of General Kim Il Sung" was surprisingly excellent. I had thought it would only be a school exhibition concert. But, how skillfully they played! They were all full-fledged players. Mixed voices of chorus, were also clear.

According to explanations by a teacher who was assuming leadership, they educate all students so that each student may master one or more musical instruments according to his or her wish and ability. Art circle activities in the afternoon are very useful for children to elevate their mental activity and cultivate their good sentiment and emotions and to make them have an optimistic character and mental stability from the viewpoint of mental hygiene, he said. They perform a happy shymphonic orchestra, encouraging each other, promoting each other skill and cooperating with each other. The accordionist was especially good.

Thus, they are implementing education so that children may be brought up as useful men and women of a character which enable them to do independent and creative activities from childhood and to develop personal ability and talent. Such education may be given only in a society healthy in mind and body. I think only the society which regards man as the most precious being is a rich society.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 2)

Following the nationalization of urban land and extra houses, the means of production, as well as financial and insurance institutions, Ethiopian workers have freed themselves from oppression and exploitation, thereby becoming full participants in the development of the country and beneficiaries of the revolution.

With the view to intensifying the revolutionary struggle, defending the gains of the revolution and to heightening their political consciousness through Marxism-Leninism the broad masses of Ethiopia have organized themselves in various mass organisations and professional associations. Accordingly, urban dwellers, farmers, the youth, women and workers have been organized in their respective associations.

Having substantially accomplished our program of national democratic revolution, at the present we are exerting every effort to lay the material and technical bases for our transition to socialism. We have launched a multifarious economic and cultural reconstruction campaign to increase production, to improve the standard of living of the people, and to rehabilitate those who have been displaced as a result of the class struggle and the various natural and man made calamities – in short, to build our national economy. Convinced as we are that skilled man-power is the most essential component for economic construction, we have, as a first step, undertaken a vigorous campaign to emancipate the masses from backward cultural habits and customs, thus reducing illiteracy from 93 percent to 46 percent over a period of five years.

It is obvious to everyone that a vanguard party with strong discipline, clear direction and organizational structure plays a decisive role in leading the struggle waged to construct a socialist system. Owing to the absence of such a vanguard party at the eruption of our revolution, the responsibility of leading the struggle was entrusted to the revolutionary government. Since the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party is imperative to achieve our objectives, the necessary preconditions are now finalized for the formation of the party.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung,

Although the objective of the Ethiopian revolution is to ensure the freedom and equality of the broad masses, numerous obstacles have confronted us ever since the eruption of our revolution.

As it is well-known reactionary and counter-revolutionary forces leave no stone unturned to regain power and restore their exploitative system. This was precisely the case in Ethiopia. Counter-revolutionary and reactionary forces, aided and abetted by international imperialism, unleashed their vicious assault on our unity and revolution, thereby causing enormous damage to life and property.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung,

The history of revolutionary Ethiopia and that of democratic Korea bear several similarities. Both countries were targets of aggression and encirclement by external forces.

The peoples of the two countries heroically repulsed invaders and colonialists, thereby preserving their independence. Both countries maintain a common stand in struggling to build a just socio-economic order based on a strong anti-imperialist policy, thereby ensuring the social progress of peoples in the stable conditions of peace.

This historical similarity constitutes a strong basis for the relations between the two countries. As a result of their socialist policy, people's Korea and revolutionary Ethiopia maintain a common stand on major and urgent international issues.

As both countries stand for peace, justice, equality and freedom, inviolability of territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, peace and proletarian internationalism, their relations are based on firm ground.

As members of the non-aligned movement, they struggle for the preservation of world peace and the creation among states of healthy relations based on freedom and equality.

On the other hand, as we assess the current international situation, we find ourselves confronted with a host of grave issues. While the picture reveals a continuing struggle between the two camps, namely, supporters of the reactionary system, on the one hand, and revolutionaries on the other, the danger posed to world peace as a result of the increasingly arrogant, belligerent and provocative policy of imperialism is graver today than ever before.

Compelled to extricate itself from the world-wide economic and political crisis and in the hope of prolonging its life span, international imperialism is jeopardizing world peace and posing an obstacle to the progress of peoples. Its military interventions in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Central and Latin America and other regions have been transformed from covert to overt activities.

With the view to strangulating the struggle of the people in Southern Africa, it has chosen to collude with the racist Pretoria regime to which it renders military and economic support, thus entrenching the odious system of apartheid. As a result, Namibia's independence has, time and again, been delayed directly and indirectly, it encourages South Africa's repeated raids on the frontline states.

Thus, in order to eradicate imperialist conspiracies and the odious system of apartheid, it is vital that peace-loving forces should step-up their support, both qualitatively and quantitatively, to the Namibian and South African peoples who are struggling for their national liberation and independence.

Imperialism is, likewise, busy aggravating minor differences among developing nations with the view to undermining their sense of unity and leading them into unnecessary bloodshed. For example, it has manipulated the situation in Chad and Western Sahara with the view to undermining our regional organization.

Everyone recognizes that the problems in both countries are inherited from colonialism. Not only has the Organization of African Unity exerted considerable effort to resolve these problems, but also continues to deploy greater effort.

We, therefore, call on those who attempt to exacerbate the situation to desist from their destructive activities.

It is regrettable that the situation in the Middle East continues to deteriorate, resulting in massacres appalling to human conscience. Revolutionary Ethiopia has condemned the inhuman action and unwaranted massacres perpetrated by imperialism and its collaborators against the Palestinian people, as an infringement sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon. The right of the Palestinian people for self-determination and to form their own state must be respected.

It is obvious that the root cause for the existing problem in the Korean Peninsula is the machinations by imperialists and their outright interventions. Since the division of the country is the result of external intervention and pressure, elimination of these factors would, indeed, pave the way for the peaceful reunification of the Korean people through direct negotiation.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung,

Everyone knows that the armaments race is the most critical problem for the peace of the world and the very existence of mankind. Unless the race for the production of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons that would annihilate mankind is stopped, it is naive to think that the survivar of mankind, peace, development and prosperity can be assured. The termination of the production and testing of nuclear weapons, the elimination of existing stockpiles and the prohibition of their deployment anywhere outside the territory of the producing countries could pave the way towards general and complete disarmament. Ethiopia, therefore, believes that everyone's goodwill is a prerequisite for the negotiations underway within the United Nations Disarmament Committee and those between the Soviet Union and the United States of America in Geneva to be continued and constructive results to be derived from them.

Food, health care and educational needs are, at the moment, the burning issues for the vast majority of the peoples of the world. How fortunate our world would, indeed, have been if a single day's armaments expenditure were to be allocated for the development of the vast majority of needy countries.

Likewise, all of us recognise that the present economic order and relations are causes for the disturbance of world peace and security. The problem is, thus, not just of prosperity or poverty but basically one of peace. Those with rigid positions should, therefore, reconsider their stand and work towards the realization of the new international economic order which the majority of the people of the world solidly request.

In order to contribute their share towards the solution of world economic problems and create favourable conditions for a new international economic order, there is no question that an open discussion among developing countries, leading to the formulation of a joint stand, is very essential.

In this regard, revolutionary Ethiopia endorses as very significant the South-South summit initiative taken by democratic Korea under the leadership of Comrade President Kim Il Sung. We also believe that the conference of ministers of culture and education of the developing countries on the emancipation and protection from imperialist invasion, as well as promotion of national cultures which was recently held in Pyongyang, has contributes to South-South cooperation in general and the co-ordination of a joint stand in particular.

We say that the prospect for further strengthening the cordial relations and fruitful co-operation between revolutionary Ethiopia and democratic Korea will constitute a practical application of the objectives of the non-aligned movement and open up a new chapter for the further enhancement of the co-operation between our two countries.

Comrades,

May I, finally, request you to join me in a toast :

For the health of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

For the peace, happiness, progress and prosperity of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who have extended to us warm welcome and hospitality from the moment we set foot on this beautiful land, and

For the further strengthening and consolidation of the co-operation between our two non-aligned countries.

Tireless Efforts by DPRK for Negotiated Settlement To Korea's Reunification (5)

(Continued from the previous issue)

On August 25, 1953, the Foreign Minister of the DPRK issued a statement in connection with the question of the political conference to be discussed at the UN General Assembly.

The main content of the statement:

The political conference must be one to realize the aspirations that the armistice in Korea should be an initial step to the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue, the peaceful reunification of Korea and the relaxation of the international tension;

A round-table conference attended by the two signatories to the Armistice Agreement and other countries concerned would be the proper form of the political conference;

Any resolutions of the political conference would be effective only when they were approved by both parties to the Korean Armistice Agreement, and the conference should before all else discuss the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, and the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue, as stipulated in the paragraph 60 of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

On Septmeber 14, 1953, the Vice-Minister of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK sent a message to the UN Secretary-General in connection with the question of the political conference recommended by the Korean Armistice Agreement.

In his message, recognizing that the UN General Assembly resolution on the composition of the political conference envisaging the participation as belligerents of only those countries which had sent troops to the Korean war, did not conform with the aim of the conference which was to make a substantial contribution to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and to peace in Asia and the rest of the world and to international security, he recommended the following:

1. The list of participants in the political conference should include all the belligerent powers involved in the Korean war and also the Soviet Union, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Burma which had been invited as neutral states with special interest in the peaceful solution of the Korean question and durable peace in Asia;

2. The political conference should take the form of a round-table conference, and any of its resolutions must be approved unanimously by both sides of the belligerents;

3. The 8th UN General Assembly session for the smooth settlement of the question of the political conference, should invite and consult jointly the delegates of the Governments of the DPRK and the People's Republic of China when discussing the question of larger representation at the political conference;

4. After consulting and settling the composition of the political conference, the both belligerent parties to the Korean war should immediately discuss and fix the place and date of the conference.

On October 19, 1953, the Foreign Minister of the DPRK sent a letter to the government of the United States in connection with the political conference.

In his letter with a principled attitude to the political conference and in consideration of the desire of the people of the world to see prompt convocation of the conference, he proposed a talk with the delegates of the United States on the political conference at Panmunjom on October 26.

On November 30, 1953, at the meeting of the delegates of both sides on the matter of the political conference, our side made the following five-point general proposal:

1. The composition and place of the political conference

The political conference should be held on an equal footing by both signatories to the Armistice Agreement, one consisting of the DPRK and the People's Republic of China, the other comprising those countries which contributed to the "United Nations forces".

The political conference, in order to facilitate and ensure the conference, should invite the five neutral states concerned (the Soviet Union, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Burma) to participate in the conference.

The political conference should be held in New Delhi.

2. The timing of the political conference

The political conference should open on December 28, 1953.

3. Procedure of the political conference

Agenda of the conference

a. The question of the prisoners of war

b. Withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Korea

c. Peaceful settlement of the Korean question

d. Other problems concerned

All countries of the two signatories to the Armistice Agreement, which participate in the political conference, shall have the vote, and if any of them has a different opinion, the negotiation shall continue.

The procedure regulations and organization rules of the political conference shall be drafted through negotiation at a subcommittee consisting of an equal number of representatives of both sides after both sides agreed on all the agenda, and shall be submitted for approval to the political conference on its opening.

When an important resolution is adopted by the political conference, a joint communique is published, as agreed on by both sides.

The Korean, Chinese and English languages shall be of official use for the conference, and all its resolutions in these languages shall be equally effective.

4. Administration of the political conference

Both sides, after reaching an agreement on the whole agenda, shall organize a joint secretariat by appointing an equal number of representatives, and make pre-conference preparations. After opening the conference the secretariat shall handle all matters related to the documents and administration of the conference on a joint responsibility.

Both signatories to the Armistice Agreement shall be authorized to approve the news coverage and information of the proceeding of the conference by a definite number of reporters.

5. Finance of the political conference

Both signatories to the Armistice Agreement shall bear on an equal basis the expenses for the conference including those for neutral nations participating in the conference, and the expenses for each delegation of the countries of both signatories to the Armistice Agreement shall be met by that country concerned.

On January 10, 1954 the Foreign Minister of the DPRK issued a statement on reopening the talks between both sides on the question of the political conference.

The main content of the statement:

On December 12, 1953, the United States delegate to the talks on the political conference between both sides unilaterally declared the talks adjourned sine die under an unreasonable pretext and walked out. Thus he brought the talks to a standstill and laid an artificial obstacle.

Stressing the need to ease the tension in the Far East and rest of the world by calling immediately the political conference of a higher level envisaged in the Armistice Agreement through a speedy resumption of the bilateral talks on the question of the political conference suspended by the unilateral withdrawal of the US side, and by taking a consultative measures for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the Government of the DPRK declared that the general proposal made by our side on November 30, 1953 offered the possibilities to provide the basis for this negotiation.

* Despite the sincere efforts of the DPRK, the political conference, which should play an important role in the peaceful settlement of the question of Korea, was not convened because of the manoeuvre of the United States to thwart the bilateral talks preliminary to the political conference.

However, the trend of the times and pressure of the world's peace-loving people who desired the settlement of international problems by means of negotiations paved the road to an international conference of the nations concerned for the settlement of the Korean question —the Geneva Conference for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

(To be continued)

Angry Reaction to Chon's Anti-DPRK Campaign

The frantic row groundlessly raised by the south Korean junta against the DPRK with the explosion in Rangoon is giving rise to vehement indignation among people of all strata, meanwhile the KCNA statement denouncing the smear campaign launched by the Chon Du Hwan clique is also evoking wide-spread repercussions among the entire working people of the DPRK. Follow voice of the people reported by the KCNA on Oct. 14.

Ko Hyong, Section Chief of the Experimental Biological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, expressed his indignation as follows:

Owing to the unprecedentedly frantic anti-communist racket and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the traitor Chon Du Hwan, their lackey, a dangerous situation which may touch off a war any moment has been created in our country.

This shows the whole world that the empty talk about "dialogue," "concord" and "unification" made by the south Korean puppets until a few days ago was a sheer lie aimed at using the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union for their foul political purpose.

"Dialogue" and "concord" clamoured about by Chon Du Hwan, the faithful lackey of U.S. imperialism, traitor and splittist, is nothing but a smokescreen for covering up his treacherous nature.

Further, it is ridiculous indeed for those who never open their mouths without crying for "anti-communism" and "destory communism" but are intensifying provocations against us to talk about "dialogue" and "concord" with us.

Their renewed frantic anti-communist and anti-DPRK racket for "dialogue" and "concord" with the "Seoul conference" as an occasion the south Korean puppet clique try to improve their dirty image.

Li Hong Gyu, a student of Kim Jong Tae University of education, said in an angry tone:

Now our hearts are burning with bitter indignation at the U.S. imperialists, the inveterate enemy, and the south Korean puppet clique. We are filled with firm determination to turn out as one man and mete out a stern punishment to the enemy, if he act recklessly under a grondless pretext.

Though we are the new generation who has not heard the gun report of a war, we know too well of the aggressive and crafty nature of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

There is no clarification of the truth of the incident as yet, but the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique are now linking it with us in a far-fetched manner. They seek in this to incite North-South confrontation, increase tensions and, furthermore, start a new war in Korea, with this incident as an occasion.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique are floundering in uneasiness and terror, isolated and rejected at home and abroad and driven into a serious politico-economic crisis. They dare attempt to frighten us with a reckless war racket, while seeking a way out of this in the sinister political intrigues and new war provocation manoeuvres. But this is nothing but last-ditch efforts of the doomed and they can get nothing from this.

The traitor Chon Du Hwan had better think of his towering crimes against the times and mankind before groundlessly taking issue with others.

Publishing a "statement" and issuing an "emergency alert order," the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique is leading the situation of the contry to the highest pitch of strain. This is an unpardonable challenge to the Korean people eagerly desirous of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and to the conscience of the progressive mankind of the world who love justice and truth.

No matter how frantically he may kick up row, taking issue with us, no one of normal sense of judgement would ever listen to the sophism of this fool reversing black and white.

Labour Hero Chang Yong Ik, a farmer of the Tokje Cooperative Farm, Pyongwon County, South Pyongan Province, said: The Chon Du Hwan puppet clique, after suffering a bomb attack in an alien land, are brazenly alleging that it was an "act of communist group of the north" and so on. What they are after in this is as clear as noonday.

To provoke the northern half of the Republic whenever they are driven into a bog is an old game of the south Korean puppet clique who are prolonging their remaining days with anti-communism under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion."

The south Korean puppet clique frequently invented fictions to speak ill of us and provoke us in the past days. And, each time an incident occurred and confusion was created, they tried to groundlessly shift the responsibility for them on to us and justify their policies of division and war, inciting North-South confrontation.

The August 15 shooting incident, the Kim Dae Jung case, campus spyring cases and all other anti-communist rackets with which the south Korean puppets made much ado to link them with us were dramas produced and directed by themselves.

This well shows to what extent the anti-communist hysterics of the traitor Chon Du Hwan has reached.

His anti-communist row is a foolish ruse to improve his pitiful position in which he is isolated and rejected at home and abroad and the last resort of the fascist maniac to extricate himself from the serious political crisis.

Chong Chang Ju, a chief furnaceman of the Kangson Steel Complex, burst into a rage when he heard the statement of the Korean Central News Agency in front of the furnace just before the teeming. He said:

Now we workers in Kangson feel bitter hatred for the south Korean puppet clique who invented a gorundless pretext with the explosion in Rangoon to heap abuses on and are now kicking up a frenzied anti-communist, anti-DPRK racket.

As for the bomb explosion in Rangoon, the Chon Du Hwan clique should think first of the never-to-be-condoned crimes they have committed against the nation and humanity as faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism, instead of provoking us who had nothing to do with the incident and launching into a reckless anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan who seized power in south Korea after the "October incident" under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and made his appearance as a ferocious military fascist dictator and murderer has not only brutally suppressed and murdered the south Korean people who rose in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and in the anti-fascist struggle for democracy but also joined the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression in Vietnam to murder many guiltless people and obstructed in every way the just liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples, hand in glove with the Israeli aggressors and the South African racist clique.

A man dog is fated to be flogged everywhere it goes.

Nevertheless, the south Korean puppets, together with their master, the U.S. imperialists, placed the entire puppet army and U.S. imperialist aggression forces in south Korea on a full combat alert, alleging that we "instigated behind the scene" the explosion. This vividly shows that they are trying to use it for their sinister political intrigues to incite North-South confrontation and further increase tensions.

They must act with discretion, looking squarely at the realities, and immediately give up such mean and shameful intrigues as arbitrarily provoking us.

Kim Dae Jung's Interview with "Sekai" (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

1 Abduction Case and Japanese Government

I came to think again how indifferent the Japanese government was to human rights problem and how deep the dirty connections between Japan and south Korea were.

I think the Japanese government misunderstands me. The Japanese government misunderstands that I am trying to utilize my abduction case to agravate relations between Japan and my country. To tell the truth I wish to put an end to this incident as soon as possible. Frankly speaking I won't assert this without proof – but I doubt the reason why it wants to take testimony from me through FBI. I think it is not for the purpose of revealing the truth about the incident or making a thorough investigation of it but for the purpose of putting an end to it. I hope they will close my case as soon as possible. Moreover, I don't want any punishment for the criminals. But the only thing I can never do is to say that they don't need to reveal the truth about the incident. And I want the Japanese government to explain what has become of my human rights. I'll never compromise on this point. I want this not for the sake of my self-respect, or my rights.

Mr.Y: Yes. For the human rights in general, and for all the political prisoners who will be oppressed because of their struggle for justice in future.

I don't want to get an appology from the Japanese government or anything like that. The thing I want to do is to ask the Japanese government about how it thinks about the political settlement which ignored my human rights and about violating even this political settlement. Because of this, my family have suffered great hardships for 10 years.

If I should cooperate with them in the investigation, feeling doubts about their purpose. I would not be faithful to myself or to those Japanese people who have struggled for the truth about the incident and for my human rights for 10 years. So I can never do this.

Mr. Y: That's true, I don't want you to do so.

Mr. Kim: But the Japanese government misunderstands me, and it thinks I'll be in a difficult situation if the incident is not settled as it should be. And I don't know whether it was deliberate or not, but the government distorted my statements as often as twice. At one time, I met a member of the Diet who belongs to the Liberal Democratic Party and Mr. Hideo Den one after another between January and February.

At that time, I said, "I hope this incident will be settled soon, and Chon Du Hwan has nothing to do with this incident so that an end will be put to this incident if the Japanese government makes the south Korean government disclose the truth about the incident. Why don't you consult the Japanese government, if you think I am right." Especially, I said this "Please ask me questions if you have a suspicion that I am trying to play a trick on you. I say this to you as a personal advice to the Japanese authorities." But they distorted my statement and said that I had directly demanded the Japanese government reveal the truth about the incident.

Mr. Y: Yes, I heard about that from Mr. Den. I know you are telling the truth now. When Mr. Den told what you had said at that time to Mr. Gotoda, the Chief Cabinet Secretary gave a press interview soon after that, and tried to distort the truth by saying that Mr. Kim Dae Jung proposed difficult preconditions. And he said "The incident has been already settled.

It is the investigation that remains to be done. It would be very difficult for us to have a talk with him unless he cooperates with the Japanese investigation unconditionally as the victim of the incident."

Mr. K: I thought then they wanted to put an end to the case.

The other is a letter I sent through FBI. I have a copy of that letter. I didn't add any more conditions to the three conditions I stated before in the press interview on Jan. 6. I only added in passing that they had had better call me to Japan and do an on the spot investigation particularly at a time when there were suspicions in the world that the Japanese government was reluctant to reveal the truth about the incident.

Finally I said "I can't say anything since there is no answer from the Japanese government to my three conditions. I'm waiting for the Japanese government's reply. There, I made confirmed the "condition", and didn't say "I have to go to Japan for the investigation"; in this respects Japanese newspaper didn't report truthfully. I can understand that.

But I'm not sure what the real intention of the Japanese government is, because the government spokesman made public my letter as a "condition".

Mr. Y: That's true. There, newspapers said "End Put to Mr. Kim Dae Jung's Case." The attitude of the Chief Cabinet Secretary did not show that he made that statement after deliberation but that he jumped on your letter to utilize it to put an end to the case.

Looking back on the past 10 years, I think the Japanese government's attitude strikes me as strange. The attitude seems gentle to the south Korean government, and severe and hostile to you.

Objectively speaking, I cannot but say that the Japanese government didn't intend to show respectibility for the incident as a constitutional state by revealing the truth about the incident.

Mr. Kim: I'm sure the truth will be known in the near future. And every one knows the truth, and it is only the Japanese and south Korean governments that pretend not to know the truth. They look like "naked kings".

I want just relations between Japan and south Korea and hope that the Japanese people's struggle for human rights will become a precious experience and lesson. I don't want this not only for my sake.

2 On the Kwangju Incident

Mr. Y: I think we cannot ignore the Kwangju incident when we consider the south Korean situation –U.S.-south Korean and Japan-south Korean relations.

I think the Kwangju incident was necessary for Chon's regime for two reasons. On Oct. 26, 1977, president Pak was assassinated and his regime collapsed. The political developments of the south Korea shows the reason why the Pak regime couldn't but collapse. And after the collapse of the Pak regime, the "Spring of Seoul" continued for 6-7 months.

There was a unanimous expectation that a new president would be elected democratically. The candidates who were expected to run in the election were you, Mr. Kim Yong Sam and Mr. Kim Jong Pil, and papers called this "Three Kims' Race".

Chon's name was not mentioned. So that he might appear on the political stage denying "Three Kim's Race", Chon needed a big change on the political scene.

I think "the big change" was the brutal Kwangju incident. The other point I think is that the Kwangju incident was a preemptive attack on the people to prevent people from resisting the regime. That is, to seize power, first of all, he had to deprive you, as the strongest political opponent, of your freedom.

In fact, he tried to kill you. But if he killed you, or continued to detain you, the democratic forces would struggle against the reigime more strongly. So I think he needed to strike terror into the hearts of people so they couldn't rise against him. It was a cruel massacre of all people irrespective of age or any sex, a massacre beyond man's imagination.

A military man might think that way, but about one year from May 1, 1980 their thought prove to be right. Before that, people, Chon could prepare to seize power step by step. What do you think of this Mr. Kim?

Mr. Kim: We can consider the Kwangju situation to be a long-term, a mid-term and a present question. I think Kwangju incident was a concentrated expression of our three centuries-old national desires – the people, the nation and democracy.

The "Tonghak Revolution" of 1894 was a wonderful, historically just struggle in which one hundred thousand farmers rose up for farmers' rights, and for the liberation of the masses, against imperialism, though it was suppressed by Japan during the "Sino-Japanese War." They defeated the government forces, but were suppressed by the Japanese.

The other was the "March First Independence Movement" (Fight for independence from the Japanese yoke), which was crushed by the Japanese forces.

The "April Revolution" in which people rose up against Ree Syngman who imposed a dictatorship contrary to people's expectations, and made his permanent regime for himself, utilizing anti-communism and national security. But it was also smashed by Pak Jung Hi's coup d'etat the next year.

Though all these three uprisings failed after all, the masses in "Tonghak Revolution", the nation in the "March First Independence Movement" and democracy in "April Student Revolution" found a concentrated expression after the Pak's assassination.

The people were anxious to build democracy and reunification, and that democracy would realize freedom, justice and dignity for the people. At that very moment Chon Du Hwan carried out a coup d'etat against the people's unanimous will, to smash their aspirations and historical demands.

It was the Kwangju citizens who hit most strongly against it.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 1)

nection with the Oct. 9 Rangoon bombing. (Yomiuri Shimbun, Oct. 19, 1983)

On the DPRK trading ship "Tong Gon" with which south Koreans charged infiltrating "commandos into Rangoon", Rodong Sinnun has this to say:

"The main evidence brought forward by the Chon Du Hwan group to prove our 'involvement in the incident' is that our trading ship 'Tong Gon' had infiltrated 'commando men' into Rangoon just before the Chon Du Hwan group's Burmese trip and carried them away after the October 9 incident after waiting for them in the open sea near Rangoon.

". . . the 'Tong Gon' moored at Colombo port for seven days from October 4 to 10. Could the trading ship do this while mooring at a place thousands of kilometres away from the scene?"

Other things pointed out by Rodong Sinmun follow:

- The south Koreans are linking with Pyongyang in a far-fetched way the "suspect" shot dead near the scene, alleging that though his nationality is unidentified his countenance "resembles a Korean," dollars were found in the clothes worn by the dead body and a Japan-made battery discovered on the scene is the kind used in the north.

It is ridiculous and nonsensical to cite the countenance of the dead and a Japan-made battery and dollars used everywhere in the world as evidence proving that "north Koreans" were involved in the incident.

- The south Koreans infatuated with fabrication contend that the bomb found on the scene is north Korea's because it is one requiring high technique, the dagger is also the north's because it is crudely made and the dead "suspect" is a north Korean because his muscles were developed.
- They said at first that the bomb used in the incident is a foreign-made time bomb and now claim that it is a bomb for special operation developed by the north. At one time they said that the DPRK Embassy in Burma could not be involved in the incident as it was under a strict watch after the itinerary of Chon's visit to Burma was made public. But now they are saying that all the officials of the Embassy were involved in it.

Who Were in Best Position To Plant Bombs in Mausoleum's Ceiling?

It remains a serious question. Who were in the best position to hide the explosives at the Burmese national shrine?

Yomiuri Shimbun, in its October 16 issue, carried an article written by its correspondent in Rangoon.

The article said in Rangoon there are still questions as to who were responsible for the bombing. The Burmese authorities are embarrassed at Seoul's one-sided charges that the incident was the work of "north Korea." There is a theory here that the incident was planned by the south Korean authorities themselves.

Here are excerpts from the article:

The Burmese authorities have, so far, never said that the arrested and the killed were from north or south Korea. They have kept silence on a preliminary report published by the south Korean investigation team on October 15. Even the theory that those arrested and killed are not Koreans exists.

According to informed sources, the Burmese government is embarrassed at Seoul's quick charges against north Korea and at its demand for severence of diplomatic ties with Pyongyang.

Since the incident occurred, mass media have reported news from Seoul sources one-sidedly. People here (in Rangoon) take a dim view of news from Seoul sources and try to look into the background behind the incident in a cool-headed way.

The fact which supports the theory that the incident was the work of the south Korean authorities themselves is that some 300 south Koreans were in Rangoon to conduct a security check prior to Chon's Burma visit.

Then, the south Koreans themselves were in the best position to plant the bombs at the Martyrs' Mausoleum in Rangoon. (Yomiuri Shimbun, Oct. 16, 1983)

Furthermore, the Burmese police discovered that the charges had been placed in the ceiling directly above the area where the south Korean delegation had lined up – suggesting that someone familiar with official protocol had picked the spot.

The October 18 Rodong Sinmun commentary stressed:

"Even according to a report of Radio Seoul, more than 200 south Korean puppet guardsmen had long since been mobilized at the scene of the incident to throw a water-tight cordon. How could strangers break it and install a bomb? it is not difficult to guess that only those secretly linked with the puppets could enter there and install the bombs."

Lots of evidence presented by the south Korean investigators show that "north Korean agents" are stupid enough to prove themselves to be "north Koreans" who allegedly had or left much evidence that they were from north Korea.

How could such stupid "agents" plant the bombs at the national cemetery where a strict security check had been conducted?

Seoul Needed Incident

Korean experts here believe that Seoul needed such an incident to divert elsewhere the public opinion at home and abroad from the political and economic difficulties it is faced, to propaganda about what it calls "threat from the north" and to step up the repression.

The Far Eastern Economic Review wrote in the October 20, 1983 issue:

"Domestically a series of recent events could result in Chun tightening his grip on the country, but they may also lead to a serious erosion of confidence in his political leadership. Not a few oppositionists were critical of his trip to the South Asian nation, which they viewed as less important than handling the international tension generated by the KAL incident. Chun nevertheless pushed ahead, taking all top government leaders with him, despite widening anti-government student demonstrations which were beginning to trouble officials.

"What is more, Chun's trip began at a time when a number of financial scandals had rocked the country. In one case involving a business conglomerate called Myongsong, Chun's father-in-law was rumoured to be implicated. And public confidence in the nation's banking system was seriously eroded by the fact that Cholhwa Bank, one of the country's five largest commercial banks, fell victim to a fraud committed by employees.

"Politically, Chun has capitalised on the tragedy in order to consolidate the country behind his leadership, focusing people's minds on the alleged role of North Korea. Political, social and business organisations are buying newspaper advertisements, apparently at official request, to call on the people to unite in coping with the crisis.

"Opposition parties, which had called for a swift opening of the national assembly to attack Chun over the country's recurring financial scandals, have now agreed to postpone the parliamentary debate. Frozed, too, is an opposition demand for constitutional revisions. This was aimed at restoring democratic institutions which Chun suspended in 1980 when he took power in the wake of former 'president' Park Chung Hee's assassination in 1979."

(Continued on page 7)

Symposium on Traditional Music in Asian Countries, Its Inheritance and Development Held in Pyongyang

A Symposium on Traditional Music in Asian Countries and Its Inheritance and Development was held in Pyongyang from October 13-15.

The symposium elected its Chairman and vice-Chairman. Kang Yong Hui, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Musicians Union and Secretary General of the National Music Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was elected the Chairman and delegate of the International Music Council and the International Council of Traditional Music Tran Van Khe and delegate of the Indian National Musical Committee and the Asian Regional Secretariat of the International Music Council Narayana Menon were elected vice-chairmen.

Delegates of various countries spoke at the symposium.

Delegates exchange opinions on their study of traditional music and their effort to inherit and develop their traditional music in their own countries.

Prior to the Symposium on Traditional Music in Asian Countries and Its Inheritance and Development the 6th Asia Music Rostrum was held in Pyongyang from 9 to 15 with the attendants of delegates from 20 countries.

Follow excerpts of speeches of delegates:

Speeches of Delegates

●Kim Choe Won, delegate of the National Musical Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, first spoke about the embodiment of national peculiarity and modernity in the "Sea of Blood" type opera music.

He said: The "Sea of Blood" type opera made songz stanzaic on a national and popular foundation and widely introduced *Pangchang* and thus could brilliantly create a new form of national and modern opera music which accords with the thought, life and sentiments of our people and is easily understandable and pleasant to them.

Because the "Sea of Blood" type opera generalized the profound truth of the Juche idea on a high artistic level, the opera art could be developed onto a new plane and a great change has taken place in the general development of our literature and art, he noted, and stressed:

This great creative success of the "Sea of Blood"-type opera is a valuable fruition brought about by the result that the Party Centre indicated outstanding ideology and theory on the building of the Juche-based opera and sagaciously led huge and difficult creative work.

●Chang Shumin, head of the Chinese Musicians delegation, said in his speech: Following the founding of new China, with the creation of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government, inheritance and development of national music was launched on an unprecedented scale and with a speed never before experienced, with the result that great successes have been achieved in collecting, collating and researching national music and publishing books.

Noting that cultural and musical exchange among countries and nations is the best way to strengthen friendship among the peoples, he said that during earlier centuries in China, cultural and musical exchange with other countries was carried out on a large scale, which stimulated enrichment and development in national music.

●Japanese NHK delegate Takegoshi Haruo spoke next.

He, first of all, expressed heartfelt compliments to the President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il of the Korean people for the great exploits they have performed in the field of literature art.

He said: The Korean people are happy to attend such great leaders. The peoples of all countries are desirous of attending such prominent leaders.

Noting that NHK publishes textbooks to disseminate musical instruments used in narrative accompaniment at puppet-show theatres, he said: NHK trains skilful musicians by organizing short courses for teaching the technology on traditional music to the rising generation.

●Chong Bong Sok, delegate of the DPRK National Musical Committee, said in his speech: We created new orchestral music which is a combined formation of orchestra not by separating national musical instruments from European ones but by unifying them into an orchestral manner. This ushered in a new era of building Juche-based orchestral music to harmonize with the sentiments and emotions of our people at the present time.

Upholding the teachings of the President on making use of European musical instruments for the development of our national music, the Party Centre advanced a new, original policy on putting main stress on the Korean music with European Musical Instruments and forming a Juche-based orchestra which combined national musical instruments with European musical instruments, thus solving the question on building orchestra most brilliantly in our country, he noted.

Saying that the new combined orchestra evokes good responsions internationally, he stressed: In the future, too, the Korean musicians will completely put into practice the success and experience of the combined orchestra and thus preserve the originality of national culture and contribute to the development of world music and culture.

●Haffez Ahmed Khan, delegate of the All India Radio, said that Indian music is one of the most ancient traditional music and light music of India.

●Delegate of the National Music Council of Indonesia Syrnbran in his speech referred to the forms of Indonesian orchestral music and its development.

Noting that the orchestral art, produced in some areas, bloom side by side with the solistic folk-music, he pointed to the development of music in Indonesia.

In reference to the training of musicians in Indonesia he said that today musicians are systematically trained at regular music academies in Indonesia.

●Delegate of the International Council of Traditional Music Tran Ven Khe in his speech referred to the notion of "mode" and stressed the importance of deeper examination of the notions which can be assimilated with "mode" and correct discovery of other essential criteria which could be added to define a "mode."

●In her speech Isabella Eolian, member of the delegation of the National Music Committee of the Soviet Union, pointed out that universal principles of traditional music of the Middle and Near East are common, universal for the traditional (professional) music of peoples of the Soviet East (Central Asia and Caucasus).

She said:

The study on traditional musical systems of the Orient at a new scientific level, renunciation of outdated bourgeois concepts of Eurocentrism, will help determine their genuine aesthetic value, their place in the history of the world musical culture. This will also help stimulate the contemporary development of the unfading art of the revived peoples of the Orient.

●In his speech Tokumaru Yoshihiko, head of the delegation of Japanese, specialists of traditional music, touched upon the traditional music of Japan and its present situation.

Noting that the interest in Korean music has made them attend this rostrum, she remarked that exchange among countries in music art should be strengthened still further.

●Head of the delegation of musicians of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Anwar Abdul Halic in his speech said that the rostrum and symposium is a telling blow at the U.S. manoeuvring to hold in check the progressive advancement and to divide countries and the Third World countries.

The colonialists are obstructing the people from developing art including music, he stated, and went on:

In the past the British colonialists occupied Southern Yemen and obliterated the national heritage including art.

The Yemeni people, however, did not abandon their legacies and peculiarity, he pointed out.

Referring to the great attention directed by the Yemen Socialist Party and state to the development of the national art, he said that after the independence national orchestras were organised and national art festivals are held every year.

●An Jong U, delegate of the National Musical Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, spoke about the development and improvement of national musical instruments in our country and our experiences gained in this course.

He said: In accordance with the wise policy advanced by President Kim Il Sung many national instruments were discovered and rehabilitated and national music has been widely disseminated and the improvement of national instruments has made a brisk headway to manufacture various kinds of improved instruments on a wide-scale.

We invented and manufactured new national instruments which can fully express the ideological sentiments of our people in conformity with the demands of the national musical development of our time, he noted, and stressed:

We have briskly conducted the work of improving national instruments under the guidance of the Party Centre, taking as the guideline the Juche-based literary and art idea of President Kim Il Sung and his idea on the improvement of musical instruments, with the result that today our national instruments take their peculiar resonance and modern features and play an important role in the building of Juche-based national music.

●Jose Maceda, delegate of the National Musical Committee of the Philippines, said in his speech: In the medieval courts of Southeast Asia, while a music of gongs was cultivated with an increasing sophistication, a music of bamboo, wooden and other plant materials was left to flourish in village cultures, retaining a character and an aesthetic of its own. These native musical instruments would describe their sounds which have many more colours and wave qualities than those produced by bronze instruments.

He pointed to the character and superiority of these native musical instruments and the development of traditional national music in Southeast Asia.

●Yamaguchi Osamu, member of the Japanese traditional musical specialists delegation, referred to the typical form of music developed in various areas of Japan and its ensemble and the principle of musical formation.

Noting that they were deeply impressed by the leaping developing of Korea in the field of music art, he said that it is important to deeply understand how traditional music has been preserved and developed in the cities and rural areas of Korea.

●Nizamov Asilidin, member of the delegation of the Soviet National Musical Committee, in his speech dwelt on the character of the heritage of traditional music of the peoples of Central Asia and its development. He said that over more than the millenium long history of their rise and development the peoples of Central Asia, in close cooperation with other neighbouring peoples, created a great deal of values in many spheres of spiritual culture, including music.

Pointing out that music art of all the countries have many valuable and sacred things identific with each other, he called for further developing exchange between countries in the field of music art.

●Li Cha Yun, delegate of the DPRK National Musical Committee, made a speech on Sejong and Sejong musical notes, the heritage of our ancient musical notes.

He said:

Sejong and Sejo musical notes left over by our forefathers, an excellent heritage and a pride of the world, are the oldest of our ancient musical notes which have been handed down up to this date as a collection of mutual notes comprehensively compiled in the mid-15th century.

In Sejong and Sejo musical notes, essential defects of the musical notations used before the 15th century were overcome, and the relations of pitch, length and time were expressed comparatively enough, he said, and remarked: the creation of this new notation means a radical development of our notation in the middle ages; it is a new intention in the field of the notation of music. He stressed:

In particular, thanks to the personal President initiative and warm solicitude of Kim Il Sung and the Party Centre, the translation and publication of the huge historical records of the Li Dynasty were completed successfully. The records become a great historical event in preserving and carrying forward the heritage of our national culture. Now the legacies of the ancient musical notes are widely introduced.

●A.W. Mudadi, head of radio and television delegation, spoke first. Noting that the Afghan folk music is probably one of the richest music culture of the East, he said that it is necessary to arrange this theme into three groups – instruments of Afghan folk music, Afghan folk music and styles in the folk music.

Expressing great satisfaction over the very successful arrangement of the symposium, he said: In the name of the entire delegates I wholeheartedly wish President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il a long life in good health.

●Chong Bong Sop, delegate of the National Musical Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said:

In order to create and develop Juche-based music art which is coincident with the traits of one's own nation and the interests of one's own revolution and loved by the popular masses, it is required to correctly inherit and develop the national music, fostering its inherent tradition and superior characteristics.

Dwelling on the melodic features of the Korean folk songs, he noted that the main characteristics of the Korean folk songs are their gentle, graceful and beautiful melodies.

The melodic characteristics of the Korean folk songs, he said, have been successfully inherited and developed in the creation of our music in accordance with the unique literary and art policy of President Kim Il Sung and the Party Centre on creating and developing the Juche-based music art on the basis of things national, he said, and remarked:

In our country, energetic efforts have been made to correctly embody the melodic characteristics of folk songs in all realms of musical creation and accentuate the national character of music, with the result that the Juche-based music pleasing the contemporary aesthetic tasted and rich in national flavour has been created successfully.

●Zafar Ullah Kirmanui, Pakistani radio delegate, said: it is from the Islamic inheritance that the mainstream of Pakistan's cultural life and activity flow. In Pakistan the traditional music still gets better of modern innovations in musical forms and contents.

Noting that today the Pakistani people are faced with tasks to develop the musical traditions in conformity with the demand of the present time, he stressed that it is important to combine ancient things with things modern.

●Ilaita T.K. Gigimat, member of the National Musical Scholars delegation of Papua New Guinea, spoke about the national cultural policy of his country.

He referred to the variety of art forms and its richness in Papua New Guinea.

He said:

Considering that culture and art plays an important role in encouraging the people, the government has taken steps to preserve the historical inheritage of national culture, make an effective use of its peculiarity and develop it.

●Don Niles, head of the National Musical Scholars delegation of Papua New Guinea, spoke about the character of traditional music of Papua New Guinea.

He said: The drum is considered a "national" instrument in Papua New Guinea. It is used to invoke a feeling of national identity and unity among many unrelated groups.

●Kim Duk Chong, delegate of the DPRK National Musical Committee, said: in accordance with the Juche-based literary and art policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, we have inherited and developed the legacies of the folk songs to suit the demands of the people of our era. While preserving the national legacies as they are, we have developed in conformity with the demands of the people of our era when we applied them to the creation of art.

He further said: Under the meticulous guidance and solicitude of President Kim Il Sung and the Party Centre Korean composer created many famous songs, popular and national, which are loved by the people of our time by actively applying legacies of the traditional songs to their composition.

●Tsugei Kenichi member of the traditional musical specialists delegation of Japan, said:

In Japan where Western-styled music has thrived considerably, the greater part of the younger generation is not well acquainted with its own traditional music.

He referred to the inheritance of traditional music and musical education at schools in Japan.

●J. Badraa, delegate of the Mongolian Composers Union, made a speech on the Mongolian long song. He said that folk song is considered to be an independent category of Mongolian folk.

Noting that Mongolian folk song can be divided into different groups depending on their contents, functions and forms, he explained the contents of short and long songs.

Compositions by Korean Children in Japan

My Father

The People's Korea will introduce compositions by pupils of Korean elementary schools in Japan, which will show their daily lives as Korean children living in Japan.

There are 154 Korean schools, from kindergarten to a university, throughout Japan, which are operated by Chongryun.

The following is a composition by O Chong Hyang, 5th grade of the Tokyo No. 8 Korean Elementary School.

From childhood, I feared my father. My father did not smile frequently. He always knit his brows and looked concerned.

When I was born, my father became deaf. He has never been able to hear.

He was busy and suffered hardships, so he suffered from heart trouble and became deaf.

When a child is able to speak for the first time, its parents would be moved. When I was able to speak for the first time, I thought my father was unable to have such an experience because he was deaf.

From childhood, my father and I were not able to talk to each other. My father and I "talked" by means of writing after I learned letters. Therefore, I didn't enjoy talking with my father. Then, my father seemed to be fierce.

I don't think that he had ever smiled to me.

But of late my father began to smile frequently. He began to talk to me often. Every morning he takes me to a bus stop, joining hands with me with a smile.

It was after last February that I found it interesting to talk to my father. At the time I was attending a Japanese school, which was located near my house. My father was worried about which school he should send me to, a Japanese or a Korean school. This was because my mother is Japanese, and didn't speak Korean, and my father, graduated from Japanese schools, didn't know Korean well.

The second reason was that it was a long way to a Korean school from my house. About three years had passed since I began to attend the Japanese school.

My father seemed not to be happy about making me attend a Japanese school. He thought that if his daughter attended a Japanese school, his family members would become Japanese, because none of them didn't know Korean and things Korean well.

Then, he talked with my mother and visited a Korean school.

A teacher and students of the Korean school came to my house.

One cold day.

I heard some one saying "*Annyonghasimnika* (Hellow)! in a loud voice at the front door, where I saw several students, whose faces were tinged with red.

They said, "We came from a Korean school," I was surprised. They said that they were born in Japan and were attending a Korean school in Setagaya Ward, Tokyo.

My father was satisfied to know how they spoke clearly. I for the first time knew that there were Korean schools in Japan.

Afterwards, they came to my house once a week, and they taught me Korean, Korean songs and dance.

My father began to expect them to come every week.

After a while, my father and I saw an art contest held in the Korean school.

I saw my father clapping his hands for the first time, smiling all over his face. My father was unable to hear the songs and speeches by students on the rostrum.

My father was sitting in the front row. Whenever each performance was over, he clapped his hands in applause and shouted repeatedly, "An encore, an encore."

After that he seemed to be firmly resolved. He probably wanted me to attend a Korean school.

For a several days until I changed from a Japanese school to a Korean school, he looked different from what he had been always reading books with a grim face.

Whenever he looked at me, he repeated with a smile, "I would like to see you singing Korean songs, dancing Korean dances and playing *kayagum* (traditional musical instrument) as early as possible."

At last I entered a Korean school. My father took me to the Korean school, though he was busy with his work. I was enthusiastically welcomed by Korean pupils. I thought that day was the most happiest day for my father. He was impressed by the welcome, so that he wrote letters to his friends that day. I got a letter written by my father, which I still keep as my treasure.

The letter reads as follows:

"My daughter has entered a Korean school. O Chong Hyang, my daughter, attended a Japanese elementary school up to the 3rd grade. She attended a Japanese kindergarten under Japanese name "Nakayama Seika." However, I had something on my mind, so after she entered a Japanese elementary school, I made her use her Korean name "Ko Seika." (Japanese pronunciation of Korean name.) This was because I thought she should not forget that she was a Korean.

"But as she grew up, I came to think that she would not be able to become a real Korean only by using Korean name. . . ."

The letter continued in detail how I came to attend a Korean school.

My father wished that I would be able to live as a Korean having a pride as a Korean.

After I began to attend the Korean school, my father and I began to speak to each other very much.

He participated in every gathering held at the school. Among the gatherings, he enjoyed athletic meets very much.

I first saw my father running, sweat on his forehead. So far, he didn't run because he was sickly. He joined a race "We are proud of our sons and daughter" on his own accord.

In this race mothers or fathers ran with their children showing that they were proud of their children.

I thought my mother would run with me. So, I was surprised to know that my father was going to run with me.

(Why?)

I didn't think that he attended the race. My father clutched my hands and took me always goal.

His face turned pale and became short of breath. He didn't run fast.

My friends who had been running behind me outran my father and I. But I didn't envy them.

I was content with the fact that I was able to run with my father in this way.

We were the tailenders, but many people clapped their hands for us. When we reached the goal, my father breathed deeply and looked at me with a smile. He looked satisfied, as if to say, "This child is my daughter. She is attending a Korean school"

I like such a smile of my father's very much.

DPRK Team Places 2nd at 1st Junior Weightlifting Championships Held Here

The first Asian Junior Weightlifting Championships Meet was held from Sep. 26 to 28 in Saitama, Japan. The event was attended by weightlifters from 10 Asian countries, who included DPRK weightlifters.

The DPRK athleted competed with weightlifters from other countries and attained good results.

The DPRK team placed 2nd in total by winning seven golds, five silvers and 9 bronzes – won 248 points.

Iran placed 1st, China 3rd and Japan 4th.

Follow the results of the DPRK athletes:

Ryang Do Hun won a gold medal by jerking 127.5 kg and another gold medal by lifting 217.5 kg in the total in the 52 kg category. In the same category Ly Yong Sik carried off a silver medal in the snatch.

Kim Myong Hun carried off a gold medal with 142.5 kg in jerk and a silver medal with 107.5 kg in the snatch and a gold medal with 250 kg in the total in the 56 kg category.

U Sin Chol carried off a bronze medal with 105 kg in the snatch and a bronze medal with 230 kg in the total.

Kim Yong Su bagged three gold by lifting 115 kg in snatch, 145 kg in jerk and 260 kg in total in the 60 kg category.

In the same category Li Ung Hak took bronze medals in jerk and in total.

In the 67.5 kg category Li Gang Jun carried off silver medals in jerk and in total and the bronze medal in snatch.

In the same category Pak Ho Gol won the bronze medal with 150 kg in jerk.

Kim Gang Dok won a silver medal in snatch and bronze in jerk and 310 kg in total in the 110 kg category.

(Continued from page 5)

Pyongyang Stands to Gain Nothing from Rangoon Bombing

The DPRK Government and its people deny the use of terrorism and assassination.

Because they think nothing is going to change in south Korea even if one dictator is killed.

It is clear that a second and third Chon Du Hwan will appear in south Korea as Chon came to power in the wake of the assassination of Pak Jung Hi.

What is more important than eliminating one dictator is to establish democratic institutions in south Korea.

Pyongyang stands to gain nothing from the Rangoon bombing regardless of its success or failure. It was clear that consequences arising from the Burmese incident would be too great for the North.

The Times of London said in the Oct. 12 issue:

"'President' Chun has had no hesitation in blaming the (Rangoon) bombing on North Korea. . . But there are grounds for questioning whether the North Koreans were, in fact, involved. Burma is one of the few Asian countries with which North Korea has good relations and the North Koreans would be unlikely to jeopardize their friendship with the Burmese in such a way.

(Continued from page 1)

DPRK post from a point 600 metres south of the MDL Marker No. 0721;

• They did the same into the portion of the Pyongyang side 800 metres southeast of MDL Marker No. 0739 at around 13:35 on Oct. 18;

• At around 13:20 the same day they introduced a 90 mm recoilless gun into a point 1,250 metres southeast of MDL Marker no. 0470 and, at around 13:55 brought a large-calibre machinegun to a point 400 metres south of MDL Marker No. 0482, taking a firing posture toward the DPRK side;

• They also introduced several 90 mm recoilless guns and large-calibre machineguns into a point 800 metres southeast of MDL Marker No. 0715 at around 15:05 that day and staged a provocative exercise against the Pyongyang side.

The Senior Member of the DPRK side to the Military Armistice Commission sent telephone notices to the Americans in connection with a series of military provocations of the south Korean soldiers, in which he lodged strong protests with them and demanded the U.S. side take responsible measures against their recurrence.

"The bombing incident will reinforce the strident anti-communism of the Government in South Korea and will probably lead to a further tightening of political control."

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Sep. 2-16)

SEP. 2

*A government delegations of the Republic of China

*A delegation of the Communist Youth League of China headed by Wang Zhaoguo, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the League

*A delegation of the Nigerian Institute for Political and Strategic Studies headed by M.D.E. Nwullia, Director of the Institute

*A delegation of the Japan-Korea Trade Association headed by its Executive Director Aikawa Riichiro

*A delegation of "Chiwon" Trade Company of Sweden headed by its President Guillermo Ferrada

*A delegation of Japan Ikehara Shokai Ltd. headed by its President Yasuda Shigeru.

SEP.3

*A Tanzanian journalists delegation headed by Andrew Joseph Moshi, Deputy Chief Editor of "UHRV," the organ of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania

SEP. 5

*Han Sam Su, a Korean living in Canada

*A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Colombia headed by Jose Leopoldo Ramirez Pulido, professor of Belivariana University

SEP. 6

*Ratsimbazafy Henri Jux, General Secretary of the Malagasy Ministry of Foreign Affairs

*A delegation of the Burwil Trading Company, Ltd. of Hong Kong headed by Lau Kam Wing, President of the Company

*Ching Kai Chuen, Managing Director of the United China Trading Company, Ltd., Hong Kong

*Wu Siu On, vice-President of the Burwil Trading Company, Ltd. of Hong Kong

*Ho Man Cheong, Manager of the Shanghai Dispensary of Macao. Mok Wai Il, Manager of the Kuang Hung Electrical Company of Macao. Wong Yukking, delegate of the Tinming Trading Corporation, Macao

*Kenneth Ranson, Director of the Capricorn Shipping Company of England

*Wong Swee Ning, Managing Director of the Singapore Sunko Company, Ltd. Guek Chek Lan, Director of the Amisko Company of Singapore

*Seikh A. Qadir, President of the Consolidated Industrial Products Company of Pakistan

*A delegation of the Nichido Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Ltd. of Japan headed by Sato Yoshikazu, President of the Company

*Nakamoto Seiji, President of the Dainichi Trading Company of Japan

*Tsuchiya Shizuo, President of the Japan Kakucho Fishery Company, Ltd. and Kakucho Trading Company, Ltd. who is delegate of the Kakucho Company of Japan

*Nomura Yoshihiko, Director of the Japan East Asia Trade Study Society, and his party

*A delegation of the Taito Life Insurance Company of Japan headed by Hirano Kazuo, Managing Director of the Company

*Mr. Nam Chon, publisher of "Asia-America News" in the U.S.

SEP. 7

*A Jilin Provincial Friendship delegation of China headed by Yu Shoulin, vice-Governor of the Jilin Provincial People's Government of China

*Antony Mendez, Chairman of the Mendez Companies of London, Paris and Singapore,

*A delegation of the Chookit Company of Thailand headed by Qiu Chaoming, General Director of the Company

*A delegation of the Jakob Konig Company of Austria headed by Peter Konig, President of the Company

*M.W. Barakai, Director of the Electrical and Heavy Machine-Building Company of Syria

SEP. 8

*A Liaoning Provincial Friendship delegation of China headed by Wang Guangzhong, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-Governor of the Liaoning Provincial People's Government for a visit to North Pyongan Province

SEP. 13

*An irrigation inspection group of China headed by Li Boning, vice-Minister of Water Conservance and Power

SEP. 16

*The delegation of the Irish Labour Party for a visit to the

*Nirmal Bose, Minister for Cooperatives of the State of West Bengal, India

*A delegation of the Free German Trade Unions

*A delegation of the Congolese People's National Assembly headed by its First Secretary Drabatou Babeaux Michel (KCNA)

(List of delegates and delegations to the celebrations for the 35th birthday of the DPRK is excluded)

Rodong Sinmun Concludes Chon Du Hwan To Be Mastermind Of Rangoon Bombing

PYONGYANG, October 18 (KCNA) – Rodong Sinmun, organ paper of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, October 18 came out with a commentator's article headlined "With No Fabrication Can They Conceal Truth," which reads in full:

Many days have passed since an explosion occurred in Rangoon, Burma, claiming quite a few human lives, when the Chon Du Hwan group went there in the first leg of its trip to Southeast Asian and Oceanian countries.

No sooner had the incident broken out than the south Korean puppets linked it with us and have since been kicking up a hysterical anti-communist, anti-DPRK row without precedent.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan placed the whole of south Korea in a full combat posture by instituting an "emergency alert order," set the stage for a series of "anti-communist rallies" by forcibly mobilizing population, called "a meeting of commanders of the whole army" and even set off an uproar about "reprisals" and "declaration of a war" against us, committed armed raids in the Military Demarcation Line area, and started a military exercise "largest in scale in ground force history," creating an extremely strained situation resembling that on the eve of a war.

But the south Korean puppet clique alone are now arbitrarily provoking us, alleging that the explosion in Rangoon was "a work of the north," and no one in this world sing duet with them in such ridiculous allegation.

The Burmese authorities themselves have not yet made any official announcement on the incident. According to foreign press reports, even the U.S. State Department authorities stated that the United States did not know of any evidence to support charges by south Korea that north Korea was responsible for the incident.

Then why only the Chon Du Hwan group, from the moment the incident occurred, has been carrying on a frantic anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign without any ground, when no clarification has yet been given to the incident?

World public expresses ever greater suspicion on this question as time flows.

Many people suspect traitor Chon Du Hwan to have deliberately masterminded the incident for his dastardly and hideous purpose.

On the bomb blast in Rangoon Tanjug reported that "It is not ruled out in Tokyo that Chon Du Hwan's 'providential delay' in arriving at the scene of the tragic event might not be just accidental and that the south Korean dictator may be involved in the attack which decimated his cabinet."

The Japanese paper "Shakai Shimpo" said in its editorial titled "Terrorism and Assassination by the Military 'Regime'":

"It can be said that the reaction of Chon Du Hwan in promptly connecting the recent incident with the north is aimed to use it as a shield for preventing internal wavering" in south Korea.

What rouses greatest suspicion here is how only Chon Du Hwan the puppet could survive the bomb blast which caused more than 30 casualties.

None other than traitor Chon Du Hwan himself gave a clue to this.

According to Radio Seoul, traitor Chon Du Hwan on October 14 called together the so-called representatives of his party in Seoul and, in a heat of anti-communist hysterics, said that it had been agreed upon with the Burmese side to go to the national cemetery directly from the Rangoon airport on October 8, but he gave instructions to postpone this to the next day, which made him evade the disaster.

But the puppet Chon Du Hwan did not participate in the visit to the national cemetery where the explosion occurred on October 9. According to Radio Seoul reporting the scene that day, traitor Chon Du Hwan made all his official suit members go first to the cemetery and sent the puppet ambassador to Burma there to bring up the rear in an escorted car carrying the puppet flag, making those who assembled in the cemetery mistake it for his arrival and blow even the "bugle for the repose of the deceased" announcing the opening of the ceremony. The explosion occurred that moment.

Then how had he arbitrarily changed the date of the visit to the cemetery agreed upon with the state authorities of Burma and he alone remained behind on the day of visit, sending there the puppet ambassador at the hour when he should have appeared there.

Does this not tell us that it was not a chance luck of traitor Chon Du Hwan, but he had known about the incident beforehand?

And what is more ridiculous and strange here is that, in the wholesale "cabinet reshuffle" he carried out on October 14, asking "responsibility" for the bomb blast, he left at their posts the "director of the agency for national security planning" and the "chief guard secretary of chongwadae" who are most responsible for the incident, claiming that they "are not responsible," while dismissing the puppet prime minister and many other vassals.

Then who is responsible?

Traitor Chon Du Hwan openly claimed that his "director of the security planning board" and "chief guard secretary" were "not to blame" because the "responsibility" rests with the Burmese authorities. What a shamless jargon it is!

This makes it self-evident that traitor Chon Du Hwan dared not call to account the "director of the agency for national security planning" and the "chief guard secretary" with whom he had plotted the incident.

Facts leave no doubt as to that the puppet Chon Du Hwan who murders his "ministers" in group without hesitation for his insidious political purpose is a truculent murderer and human butcher outmatching the defunct dictator who put his own wife on the altar of the maintenance of his power.

That the incident was a work of traitor Chon Du Hwan is vividly evidenced also through the drama of "investigation into the incident" the puppets are now staging by dispatching a "special investigation group" to Burma under the cloak of "probe into truth."

The "investigation" is a very brazen and sordid one full of fabrications and unreasonableness, which is aimed at shifting the "responsibility" for the incident on to us.

The main evidence brought forward by the Chon Du Hwan group to prove our "involvement in the incident" is that our trading ship "Tong Gon" had infiltrated "commando men" into Rangoon just before the Chon Du Hwan group's Burmese trip and carried them away after the October 9 incident after waiting for them in the open sea near Rangoon.

But, as the whole world knows, the "Tong Gon" moored at Colombo port for seven days from October 4 to 10. Could the trading ship do this while mooring at a place thousands of kilometres away from the scene?

Preposterous is the attempt itself to brand our trading ship "Tong Gon" as a "special operation boat."

As a proof of our "involvement" in the incident, the puppets claim that a dud spotted on the scene was a bomb of the same type as which had been used in explosion at the "American cultural centre" in Taegu recently and was laid by the same method as in the abortive explosion of the "gate for the war dead".

But what all this has to do with us?

The puppets are also linking with us in a far-fetched way the "suspect" shot dead near the scene, alleging that though his nationality is unidentified his countenance "resembles a Korean", dollars were found in his body and the Japan-made battery discovered on the scene is the kind used in the north.

It is ridiculous and unreasonical to cite the countenance of the dead and Japan-made battery and dollars used everywhere in the world as evidences proving that we were involved in this incident.

The puppets overheated with fabrication contend that the bomb found on the scene is north Korea's because it is one requiring high technique, the dagger is also the north's because it is crudely made and the dead "suspect" is a north Korean because his muscles are developed.

Crying they "are convinced" that the "captive" now laying unconscious is an "operative of the north", they went the length of talking the nonsense that this could be proved by his "accent" when he comes to his senses.

Do they on earth think that these ridiculous "evidences" and assertions can convince anyone in this bright world?

Head over heels in the smear campaign for shifting the responsibility on to us, the Chon Du Hwan clique mumble incoherent words in the morning and in the evening.

They said at first that the bomb used in the incident is a foreign-made time bomb and now claim that it is a bomb for special operation developed by us. One time they said that the explosion in Burma could not be involved in the incident as it was under a strict watch after the itinerary of traitor Chon Du Hwan's visit to Burma was made public. But now they are crying that all the officials of the embassy were involved in it. They heap abuses on us, even alleging that the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of our country which paid an official visit to Burma in last summer upon the invitation of the Burmese National Assembly prepared this incident beforehand.

These facts show that the south Korean puppets are throwing together balderdash at random without any logic or ground, in a bid to conceal their own crimes at any cost.

Terrorism and assassination are a mean of exclusive use of the south Korean puppets, which has nothing to do with us at all.

The Chon Du Hwan clique go on endlessly stringing out trash. But they have no ground to find faults with us.

Even according to a report of Radio Seoul, more than 200 south Korean puppet guardsmen had long since been mobilized to the scene of the incident to throw a watertight cordon. How could strangers break through it and install a bomb? It is not difficult to guess that only those secretly linked with the puppets could enter there and install the bomb.

Not without reason did foreign press reports, in spite of noisy false propaganda of the south Korean puppets, said that the argument on the "involvement of the north" is dubious and that it would be difficult for a foreigner to make such an attack.

DPA reported from Rangoon that "the mausoleum is guarded day and night, so it is impossible that north Korean terrorists would have placed the bomb there."

The Indian paper "Hindustan Times" said: "South Korea contends it is a plot of north Korea. But it is a conjecture, to all intents and purposes. It can not be thinkable that north Korea committed such nonsensical act."

The Chon Du Hwan clique are noisily carrying on false propaganda to cover up the truth with falsehood and conceal their work with fabrication. But no one lends an ear to it, taking it for a plaintive bark of a dog at a moonlit night and they are falling deeper into a more pitiful solitary position as the days go by.

Flurried and nervous, the Chon Du Hwan group are brazenly putting pressure on the Burmese authorities in every way to force them to response to their anti-communist intrigues at an early date, while begging the U.S. and Japanese masters to save them from the dilemma at all costs.

When carrying out the "cabinet reshuffle" traitor Chon Du Hwan claimed that the Burmese authorities are entirely to blame for the explosion in Rangoon. And, on October 14, he made the puppet national assembly carry a "resolution" demanding severance of diplomatic relations with us, declaring that "The Burmese government should bear full responsibility for the failure to prevent the tragedy."

After staging a bloodbath unprecedented in the world history of diplomacy in another country traitor Chon Du Hwan is trying to abuse even the authority of Burma in shifting the charge on to us. This can never be tolerated.

This is not only a challenge to us but also an insult to the Burmese government and people and a mockery of human conscience.

The anti-communist, anti-DPRK row of the south Korean puppets is an offspring of the crisis they are facing.

Today when the struggle of our people for the reunification of the country and for independence, friendship and peace enjoys active support at home and abroad and the internal and external authority and prestige of the DPRK is rising higher with each passing day, the south Korean puppets are suffering from an acute political and economic crisis and social confusion and their isolation abroad is being precipitated each day.

Foreign press reports also say that the noisy smear campaign of south Korea against us is a ruse to divert elsewhere the public opinion at home and abroad from the political and economic difficulties at home.

By taking advantage of the explosion, the Chon Du Hwan group is trying to mislead public opinion and thus direct elsewhere the people's resentment and resistance against them and lull the restless popular feelings while creating a war climate by inciting north-south confrontation and bringing the situation to the highest pitch of strain to justify their military terror rule and gratify their desire for long-term office.

That the Chon Du Hwan clique are carrying on a large-scale anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign against us after causing an explosion reminds us of the method of the Hitlerites in the past days when they faked up the case of arson at the Reichstag Building and made it a pretext for a crackdown on the German Communist Party and cooked up the incident of raid on the Gorlitz Radio Station and used it as a pretext for lighting the fuse of the second world war.

We will never overlook the reckless racket of the south Korean puppets and we believe that the world peace-loving people and fair-minded public either will not tolerate it.

The row of anti-communist confrontation kicked up by the Chon Du Hwan clique is manipulated by the U.S. imperialists behind the scene.

The U.S. imperialists are instigating the puppets to confrontation with us in order to perpetuate the division of Korea and carry through thier policies of aggression and war.

While sending Weinberger, Wickham and other U.S. brasshats to south Korea this time, they are zealously backing the "perfection of the combat posture" of the puppets, with much talk about "maintenance of relationship of companion," and so on.

The nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" belonging to the U.S. seventh fleet which had entered the Pusan port took an "alert posture" in the coastal sea of south Korea, postponing her departure.

The intensified provocative racket of the U.S. imperialists and Chon Du Hwan clique is rendering the situation on the Korean Peninsula more acute.

We are vigilantly watching them leading the situation to the brink of war, frantically raising the anti-DPRK row.

They must know that they have nothing to get from their reckless acts against our people but only reveal their ugly colour more glaringly.

The Chon Du Hwan clique must give up at once the anti-communist, anti-DPRK row and the U.S. imperialists must stop encouraging the south Korean puppets.

If the U.S. imperialists and Chon Du Hwan clique lead the situation to a dangerous phase, persisting in their malicious provocative din, they will suffer a harder blow from the Korean people and the world peace-loving people.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-269-0131-8 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.